TIMES-VIRGINIAN

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY — DEVOTED TO THE LOCAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF APPOMATTOX AND BUCKINGHAM COUNTIES. — JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

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COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade an Market Reports.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 winter spot, $1.40½, $1.46⅝, $1.47¼ and $1.32¾; No. 2 garlicky spot, $1.38¼, $1.44¼ and $1.28½.

Corn—Track yellow corn, No. 3 or better, for domestic delivery, is quotable at 74 cents per bu., asked for carlots on spot. Contract spot, 66½c; No 4 spot, 65c.

Oats—Sales included car contract, spot, at 67¾c. and No. 3 yellow, to go in, at 74 per bu.

Oats—No. 2 white, as to weight, 47½c, asked; No. 3 white, as to weight, 46½, asked.

Rye—No. 2 Western, spot, $1.12¾; bag lots nearby rye, as to quality, 95c @$1.05 per bu.

Millfeed—City Mills winter bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $38; Patapsco millfeed, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $36; white middlings, per ton, in 80-lb. cotton sacks, $41; same in 100-lb. jute sacks, 38.

Hay—Demand fair for desirable grades of timothy, mixed and clover hay and with light receipts the market is steady at from $17 to $21 per ton as to grade.

Straw—No. 1 tangled, per ton, $15.50; No. 1 wheat, $11; No. 1 oat (nominal), $11@11.50.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 38@39c; do, choice, 36@37; do, good, 34@35; do, prints, 39@41; do, blocks, 38@40; do, nearby, 34@37; ladles, 24@26; Maryland and Penna. rolls, 22@23; Ohio rolls, 22@23; West Virginia rolls, 20@21; store-packed, 19; Md., Va. and Pa. dairy prints, 20@23.

Eggs—Western Maryland, Pennsylvania, nearby, 23c; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia, 23; Western, 23; West Virginia, 22½; Southern, 22; duck eggs, choice, nearby, doz., 50; goose eggs, choice, nearby, 80@90.

Live Poultry—Chickens, young, per lbs., smooth, 33@34c; rough, staggy and thin, 23@24; winter, 2 lbs. and less, $37@38; old roosters, 17@18; ducks, muscovy and mongrel, per lb., young, 22c; white pekings, young, 36; puddle, 3½ lbs. and over, 35; smaller, poor, 28. Pigeons, per pair, old, 35@40c; young, 35@40. Guinea fowl, young, each, 2 lbs., 65@70; old, each, 40. Turkeys, choice hens, 5 lbs. and over, 43@45c; young gobblers, 35@38; old toms, 35; thin, crooked breast, 30. Geese, Maryland and Virginia, per lb., fat, heavy, 27@28c; Southern and Western, 25@26; Kent Island, 28@30; all sections, poor and thin, 20@22.

Dressed Hogs—Choice light weights, per lb., 12½@13c; do, medium, per lb., 12; do, heavy, per lb., 11; boars and rough stock, per lb. 6@7.

Potatoes—Western Maryland and Pennsylvania No. 1, per 100 pounds, $2@2.15; New York and New Jersey, No. 1, per 100 lbs., $2@2.15; native or nearby, No. 1, $2@2.75; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia McCormicks, do. $1.65@1.75; Southern Maryland McCormicks, $1.75@1.90; red potatoes, $1.65@1.75; all sections, No. 2, do, 75c @$1; all sections, No. 1, per 150-lb. bag, $3@3.25; No. 2, do, $1.75@2. Sweets, South Carolina, No. 1, per brl., $4@4.50; Eastern Shore, Va., per brl., $3.50@4. Yams, all sections, per brl., $3@4. Sweets and yams, all sections, No. 2, do, $1.75@2. Sweets, all sections, No. 1, per bu. hamp, $1.50@1.75. Yams, all sections, No. 1, do, per hamp, $1.10@1.65. Sweets and yams, all sections, No. 2, per hamp, 50@75c.

NEW YORK—Wheat—No. 2 red and No. 2 hard, $1.42½; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.53½, and No. 2 mixed Durum, $1.01¾, c. i. f. track New York, to arrive.

Corn—No. 2 yellow and No. 2 white, 74¾, and No. 2 mixed, 74¼, c. i. f. New York, all rail.

Oats—No. 2 white, 47@47½c.

Hops—Quiet; State 1921, 23@30c; 1920, 18@20; Pacific Coast 1921, 24@28; 1920, 20@22.

Hay steady; No. 1, $27@29; No. 2, $25@27; No. 3, $24@26; shipping, $21@23.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 38¾@39½c; creamery, extras (92 score), 38@38¾; creamery, firsts (88 to 91 score), 34½@37½.

Eggs—Fresh gathered extra firsts, 24¼@25c; do, firsts, 23¼@24; State, nearby and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 28@32; do, hennery browns, extras, 26¼@27½; State and nearby gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 23¼@26.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats, fresh, specials, 21c; do, average run, 20@20½; State whole milk, fresh twins, specials, 20½@21; do, average run, 20.

Dressed Poultry—Western chickens, 26@42c; fowls, 22@34; old roosters, 18@24; turkeys, 46@51.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, $1.34@1.39; do, garlicky, $1.29@1.34.

LIVE STOCK

BALTIMORE. — Calves — Choice handy weight veals, per lb., 11c; choice fat, heavy veals, 9½@10; fair to good, 9@9½; heavy, smooth, fat veals, 7@8; heavy, rough calves, 6@7.

Lambs and Sheep—No. 1 sheep, per lb., 5@6c; fair to good, 3½@4½; common, 2½@3½; old bucks, 4@4½; lambs, choice, per lb., 13@14; fair to good, 10@12; common, thin, 8@9.

CHICAGO. — Cattle — Bulk beef steers, $7.60@8.25; she stock, stockers and feeders mostly steady; closing easy; bulk she stock, $5@6.60; bulk stockers and feeders, $6.50@7.40.

Hogs—Top, $11.50; bulk, $10.85@11.35; pigs slow, 25c lower; desirable 100 to 120-pounders mostly $9.75@10.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Hogs—Heavies, $11.90@12; heavy Yorkers, $12.35@12.50; light Yorkers, $12.15; pigs, $11.50.

Right Church but Wrong Pew.

Movie Director (to applicant for position)—Can you swim, my dear?

Beauty—Certainly not! I'm applying for a position as a bathing beauty, not a fish."—Cartoons Magazine.

Cruel.

Conceited Amateur—I was taught how to play the violin when I was eight years old.

Crusty Professional—Indeed! How old were you when you forgot?—Tit-Bits.

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WEST VIRGINIA IN "TREATY FLEET"

Work on Completion of Big Battleship Resumed

TO LET WASHINGTON WAIT

Construction On Latter Craft Found Less Advanced Than That On Other—Colorado "Completed."

Washington.—Secretary Denby ordered work on completion of the battleship West Virginia, building in the yards of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, resumed, that vessel having been selected for completion, instead of the battleship Washington, under the terms of the Naval Limitation Treaty.

The special naval board headed by Rear Admiral McElroy, which investigated for the Secretary the degree of completion of the two ships, Secretary Denby's announcement said, found the West Virginia to be 80 per cent. finished, as compared to the 69 per cent. completed status of the Washington.

Work on the Washington will remain suspended as is the case with other new battleships and battle cruisers which are slated to be scrapped or converted when the treaty has been ratified and ratifications have been formally exchanged. The Washington is under construction at the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Company, at Camden, N. J. By the terms of the treaty the United States was authorized to complete two ships "of the West Virginia class," which were under construction when the Conference was called, and on their completion to commission these with the fleet and withdraw from the active forces the older battleships North Dakota and Delaware, which will be scrapped. The third battleship of that class which will be included in the treaty fleet is the Maryland, now in commission.

The battleship Colorado, of the same class, is under construction at the Camden yards, but so nearly completed that she was figured as a complete ship in the treaty discussions, and these two, the Colorado and the West Virginia, will be the vessels to be added to the fleet as the equivalent in the American Navy for Japan's retention of the battleship Mutsu.

The Navy Department has not reached a decision as yet as to which of the three battle cruisers nearest to completion are to be converted into airplane carriers. Congressional authority for the construction of the carriers is required and as soon as that is obtained the decision as to which two of the cruisers will be used for that purpose will be made.

It is generally assumed that the Lexington, building at the Fore River (Mass.) yards, and the Saratoga, under construction at the Camden yards, will be converted, while the Constellation, at Newport News, will be scrapped.

"LOST" AMERICAN AT RIGA.

Disappeared In Russia Some Nine Years Ago.

Riga. — Fred Keyes, American horse-trainer, of Elyria, Ohio, the last officially "lost" American in Russia, arrived in Riga on his way home after an absence of nine years.

He came to Russia under a contract with Count von Vorontzoff-Dashkoff, former Viceroy of the Caucasus, as manager of the Count's blooded horse farm. After the revolution Keyes became manager of a Soviet stock farm near Moscow, which was conducted as a model and shown to distinguished visitors.

He said he gave up this position because the minor officials there did not like the idea of having a foreigner as boss.

DEBATERS TO USE RADIO PHONES

Ashland Hurls Challenge At Harvard And Cornell.

Ashland, O.—Challenges for an intercollegiate debate to be conducted by the wireless telephone have been sent by Ashland College here to Harvard, Cornell and Princeton.

The contestants would remain in their own cities and deliver their speeches into the transmitters of wireless telephone sets with their opponents and judges "listening in" at various points. Use of amplifiers at each end would permit considerable numbers of persons to hear the debates, it was said.

Ashland College claims the distinction of having lost only one debate in 22 years.

GENERAL FELIX DIAZ KILLED.

Nephew Of Former Mexican President Shot In Sonora.

Nogales, Ariz.—Gen. Felix Diaz, nephew of Porfirio Diaz, former President of Mexico, was shot and killed near Ortiz Station, in the State of Sonora, Mexico, midway between Hermosillo and Guaymas, according to advices received here.

LEAGUE MAY WATCH GERMANY

Paris.—A proposal to turn the control of execution of the military clauses of the Versailles treaty over to the league of nations was made at a meeting of the ambassadors' council by Count Sforza, representing Italy. The French wanted the present commission control of Germany continued for eight years and Count Sforza proposed substituting the league if Germany showed good will in carrying out the terms of the treaty.

WEEKS AGAINST CUTTING ARMY

Says 100 Or More Posts Must Be Abandoned

PLEADS FOR PAY PROVISION

Says Failure To Grant Men Salary Would Discourage Attendance At Camps—Keep Full Strength.

Washington. — Acting Secretary Wainwright announced that the proposal of the House Appropriations Committee to cut the $4,000,000 item in the Army Appropriation Bill submitted for pay of reserve officers to $250,000 would prevent the carrying out of plans for the training of some 18,000 reserve officers during the year.

The $4,000,000 item, he said, was submitted to cover pay of the officers when called to active service for their annual 15-day training period. When the sum the committee proposed to allow, he added it would not be possible to give this training except to such officers of the reserve corps as were willing to attend without pay and at their own expense.

Mr. Wainright said the matter was serious from the point of view of the War Department since it tended to discourage men with adequate war experience or other military training from entering the reserve corps. Upon the successful completion of that corps he added depended the whole national defense project worked out in the Act of 1920.

It has been computed that when the new army plan providing for development of the National Guard and the organized reserve has been made fully effective that a total of 150,000 reserve officers will be needed for the various divisional units so that they can be mobilized quickly in the event of war.

There are now enrolled in the reserve some 65,000 officers, and the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, designed to supplement the reserve, has been erected to produce 2,000 additional reserve officers this year, about double that number next year, 6,000 in 1924 and by 1928 to turn out 8,000 new reservists annually. This figure would provide, it has been estimated, for the retirement for the reserve officers who gave their experience during the war and would keep the reserve corps itself at its full strength of 150,000.

In order to give the present reserve officers "refresher" courses and developments in the military art growing out of the post war study of that struggle it had been planned, Secretary Wainwright explained, to assemble 2,000 men of the corps in each of the corp's areas this summer to witness demonstrations by regular troops and to take such instruction as has been provided for.

KATO EXPLAINS ARM PACTS.

Says Non-Fortification Of Philippines Is Essential.

Tokio—Opposition to the Government's policies, which attended the recent passage of the Budget bill by the lower house, reasserted itself during discussion of that measure in the House of Peers.

Admiral Baron Kato, Minister of the Navy, replying to an interpellation, stated that the Government did not intend any material increase in its present program of building submarines and auxiliary craft and the Government was willing to reduce expenditures to the lowest possible figure.

Admiral Kato, who was one of Japan's delegates to the Washington conference, declared he considered the conference a success from the Japanese point of view. He said Japan attempted to secure the agreement as to capital ship ratios in a spirit of concession; therefore, it had proposed the inclusion of the agreement regarding fortifications in the Philippine Island. He regarded this as an important condition of Japan's acceptance of the conference agreements rather than the quadruple agreements, which, while being a factor in the preservation of peace, was not regarded as the most essential.

27 IN SOUTHWEST KILLED.

Sections Of Louisiana, Mississippi And Oklahoma Storm-Swept.

New Orleans.—At least 27 persons were killed and many others were seriously injured as a result of a series of storms, at places reaching proportions of tornadoes, which visited isolated sections of Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

The heaviest loss of life reported was at Gowen, Okla., a village 15 miles east of McAlester, where 12 persons were killed when a tornado swept through the foreign section of the village. Many others were slightly injured.

Four white persons and six negroes were killed when the storm passed through the northeastern section of Jefferson county and the southeastern section of Lonoke county, Arkansas. The storm in this section left a trail of wrecked buildings for 20 miles. Several were slightly injured, none seriously.

SHOE PRICES REDUCED.

Manufacturers In Brockton District Announce Cut.

Brockton, Mass.—A reduction in the price of shoes was announced by manufacturers of this city and the Old Colony District generally, comprising one of the largest men's shoe-making centers in the country. Although authoritative announcement of the amount of the cut was lacking, it was understood to be between 25 and 50 cents a pair wholesale.

PROPOSES BLINDERS FOR CHICAGO MEN.

Chicago. — Longer skirts for women, lower steps for street cars, or blinders for men—Chicago must have one of the three in order to prevent a steady increase in accidents, Alderman Leo Klein declared in introducing an ordinance before the city council providing for lower street car steps.

"The women wear such short skirts that when they start to climb up the high street car steps —well, the men can't seem to keep their eyes to the front and many accidents occur, particularly among motorists," explained Mr. Klein.

The proposed ordinance was referred to a committee.

HARDING IS GIVEN MONEY FOR PARTIES

Allowed Part of Traveling Funds For Social Purposes

MONDELL LEADS IN MOVE

Representatives Garrett, of Tennessee, Democratic Leader, Objects On Ground Of Setting Undesirable Precedent.

Washington.—The question of permitting the President to use part of the regular $25,000 traveling expense fund for White House entertainments was put to a vote in the House and the authority was given, 219 to 96.

When the appropriation, put into one of the big supply measures as an amendment by the Senate, was reached Representative Garrett, Tennessee, the Democratic leader, declared he felt some hesitancy in opposing the proposition, but that a precedent was involved and that he did not believe the Government had been in the habit of appropriating money for social purposes.

"What about expenditures at the Paris Peace Conference, where there was considerable entertainment" asked Representative Mondell, Wyoming, the Republican leader.

Mr. Garrett replied that some money was appropriated for the conference, but he did not know how it was spent.

"Custom seems to have imposed upon the President the unpleasant duty of giving four receptions a year," the Democratic leader added. "There isn't any obligation on the part of the President to feed the folk there. The present President hasn't been doing it and I glory in his spunk. But I don't think the Government should provide the money."

"Wouldn't it be better to cut out the receptions than to tax the people for the cost?" Representative Byrns, Tennessee, interjected.

"Of course," Mr. Garrett replied. "Besides, we all know the receptions are a nuisance."

DISCUSS SOLDIER MONUMENTS.

Members Of House Body Favor Participation By States.

Washington. — Initial discussions were held by the house foreign relations committee on the bills to create a commission on American monuments in France. With slight alterations the Porter bill, indorsed by the secretary of war and having the president's approval, will be reported out, it is believed this week.

Representative Linthicum, a member of the committee, contended that the bill should contain provisions by which the people of the States, quite apart from action by the Federal government, could erect memorials to their own particular units where they deem fit. The members appeared to favor the idea and it is probable that the wording will be changed to so provide.

PLAN TO JOIN LEAGUE.

Former President Believes Proposal Will Receive Notable Results.

New York.—A message from former President Wilson, indorsing the program of the Woodrow Wilson democracy to continue the fight to bring the United States into the league of nations, was made public by Hamilton Holt.

Mr. Wilson's message was in the nature of a reply to a telegram sent him after a recent dinner of the democracy, in which the organization pledged itself to the fight. Asserting that nothing could give him greater satisfaction than the telegram, Mr. Wilson added:

"I have the greatest confidence that with such purposes and under such leadership the organization will achieve notable results."

WILL NOT ASK LEAGUE TO GENOA

Report Denied—Italy Only Wants Advice Of its Experts.

Rome. — Semi-official denial was made that Italy will invite the League of Nations to the Genoa Economic Conference. It was explained that Signor Schanzer, the Italian Foreign Minister, desires only to take advantage of the technical services of the League's experts.

ELECTION INTERVAL EXTENDED.

Vatican Lengthens Period From Pope's Death To Successor's Choice.

Rome.—Official announcement was made from the Vatican that Pope Pius XI had extended to 15 days the interval to elapse between the death of a pope and the session of the Sacred College to elect his successor. Unofficial but authoritative announcement that such a decree would be issued was made recently.

TREATY ASSURED BY SAFE MARGIN

Ballot on Ratification Will Be Taken End of Week

SENATE FACTIONS AGREED

Two Votes To Spare, At Least, It Is Said—Further Democratic Defection, Increasing Majority, Is Possible.

Washington. — Opponents of the Four-Power Pacific treaty in the Senate have abandoned all plans for a prolonged fight against ratification and accepted a unanimous consent agreement to limit debate and to take a final vote on Friday, March 24.

The agreement, which was hailed by Administration leaders as a certain indication that ratification is assured, was proposed on the Senate floor after a series of conferences among the various Senate elements and was accepted virtually without debate.

It provides that no further reservations or amendments shall be voted on until Tuesday, that speeches on the treaty shall be limited to one hour and those on reservations to 30 minutes each beginning on Wednesday and that final vote shall be taken without debate as soon as the Senate convenes on the following Friday.

Negotiations to bring the ratification fight to an end began after the Senate had refused for the third time to amend the treaty so that outside powers would be called into consultation when any Pacific controversy touches their interests. An amendment for that purpose, in a form differing slightly from the two voted down the day before, was presented by Senator Pittman, Democrat, of Nevada, and was defeated 28 to 50, with the division of strength virtually coinciding with party lines.

Little running debate developed over the amendment of the treaty generally, although late in the day Senator Spencer, Republican, of Missouri, a treaty supporter, stirred up a cross-fire of discussion by assailing the "No Alliance" reservation of the Foreign Relations Committee. He declared the treaty did create "an alliance for conference" and that the reservation constituted a "ridiculous absurdity."

In the course of the day ratification was urged by Senator Ransdell, Democrat, of Louisiana, a charge of "propaganda" in favor of the treaty was made by Senator Pittman, and an attack on "Irish-American influences against the Four-Power Pact" was made by Senator Williams, Democrat, of Mississippi.

Meantime, two new reservations and one more amendment were offered for later consideration. One of the reservations was put in by Senator Johnson, Republican, of California, and embodied the language of the reservation which had been presented by Senator Brandegee, Republican, Connecticut, in the Foreign Relations Committee, but abandoned by him after a conference with President Harding. The other reservation was by Senator Shields, Democrat, of Tennessee, and would declare the treaty meant no interference in foreign quarrels. The amendment offered by Senator Robinson, Democrat, of Arkansas, would pledge the four Powers against secret treaties or understandings.

COAL STRIKE LOOMS UP.

Hope Virtually Abandoned By Union Leaders.

Indianapolis.—Hope of averting a nation-wide coal strike April 1 was virtually abandoned Monday by officers of the United Mine Workers' of America.

Mine owners, who have twice refused to enter wage negotiations, were silent on the Government's efforts to affect a conference between miners and operators.

Union officers saw little chance for a meeting before the existing agreement with the operators, March 31. Without an agreement to become effective April 1, the miners will drop their picks, President John L. Lewis said.

By the end of this week the final result from the miners' strike vote will be made public. It is expected to be in a ratio of 9 to 1 favoring a suspension unless the mine owners agree to open negotiations on the miners' demands for a six-hour day, five-day week and continuation of the present basic wage.

DEFENDS SILK STOCKINGS.

Pastor Sees No Reason Why Working Girls Shouldn't Wear Them.

Kansas City, Mo.—Kansas working girls, accused of having crepe de chine souls when they rebelled and rioted against 25-cent stockings, had a defender from the pulpit in the person of the Rev. Raymond Kimbrell, Methodist preacher.

"The girls merely are ambitious," the Rev. Mr. Kimbrell, told his congregation. "The nation is wearing silk —let them wear silk."

"The working girl ought not to be the victim of cheap economists, who prate about her extravagance, and then discharge her if her appearance is not attractive," he said.

RACES 8,000 MILES WITH DEATH.

Woman Rushing From London To Honolulu To See Husband.

Honolulu.—Mrs. William Beith is expected to arrive at New York Friday in an 8,000-mile race with death from London to the bedside of her husband here. She will take a transcontinental train immediately to connect with the steamer Matsonia, departing from San Francisco March 22. Beith, whose home is in London, arrived here from Australia on March 5 and was taken from the ship to a hospital.

MINERS' BOARD TO FIX STRIKE LIMIT

Settlement in Anthracite Field May Have Effect

SOME REGIONS MAY SIGN UP

Lewis And Secretary Davis, After Conference, See No Hope For Peace —Complete Cessation Of Work.

Indianapolis.—Extent of the coal strike, set to begin in a fortnight, now hinges on a settlement in the anthracite field and on decisions that may be made by the policy committee of the United Mine Workers' of America affecting the bituminous coal industry.

For the first time, wage contracts for both fields expire on March 31, indicating the possibility of a complete cessation of work at all union-operated mines.

For the soft coal industry no hope is entertained by government officials or those of the union of getting a conference to negotiate a contract for the central competitive field, comprising western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, which the union has declared must be the basis of contracts for other bituminous fields, as in the past. Any change in this policy rests with the union policy committee, which is expected to be called into session before April 1.

On Thursday, the tabulation of the strike vote was at hand by the bituminous miners begins at the union headquarters here. It is considered certain to favor overwhelmingly a strike unless a new contract is made.

The anthracite miners' convention settled the strike question for those workers, declaring for a walkout in absence of a new contract. However, the policy committee has the authority to override either the vote or the convention declaration, but nothing now indicates any such action is probable.

U. S. WILL NOT PRESS DEMAND.

Only Sought Recognition Of $241,000,000 Claim, It Is Said.

Washington.—Recognition by other interested governments of the rights of the United States in connection with distribution of German reparations was all that was sought at this time in the recent demand upon the allied finance ministers for payment of $241,000,000 expenses of the American army of occupation, it was stated by a high administration official.

Having "established its case," it was said, the United States will not press further now its demand for payment of the bill. Presentation of the demand last week before the allied finance ministers is regarded by this government as serving notice that its rights must be respected, it was said, and the recognition of that attitude by the government was all that was desired.

There has been no protest from responsible quarters against the United States obtaining equal rights with the allied governments through operation of the separate treaty of peace with Germany, it was explained, and the matter of payment for the American forces in the Rhineland will be allowed to take its due course.

"CITIZEN" IS NATURALIZED.

U. S. Resident For 35 Years Had Been Told He Was American.

Danville, Va.—To consider himself a citizen of the United States for 35 years, to enjoy privileges as such and then to find that he was legally an Englishman, is the experience of George Wilmot Hopper, superintendent of the Dan River Mills, who was naturalized here Monday.

Last year, when he applied at the State Department for a passport to England, he was informed that he was an Englishman and not an American. Mr. Robertson came to America in 1870. In 1886 he was voting when the question of his citizenship was raised and the registrar ruled that he was a citizen.

NEUTRAL NATIONS TO MEET

Conference Will Be Opened On Saturday, It Is Reported.

Copenhagen—The conference of neutral nations organized by the Swedish government will open Saturday, says the Stockholm correspondent of the Politiken. The purpose of the gathering as set forth in the Swedish invitations, was for discussion of the questions to be considered at the Genoa economic conference. Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Spain and Switzerland will be represented.

APRIL 10 SET AS GENOA DATE.

Conference Announced According To Premier's Schedule.

London.—April 10 is the date officially set for the opening of the International Economic Conference at Genoa. This was the date agreed upon by Premier Lloyd George and Premier Poincare at their Boulogne conference.

MAY KEEP HANDS OFF RUSSIA.

France Reported Opposed To Aiding In Proposed Reconstruction.

Paris.—France may refuse to participate in proposed reconstruction of Russia, it was semi-officially announced. The Poincare Ministry, it was learned, may announce it has changed its attitude toward Russia, because recent declaration of Bolshevik leaders here are believed to show that "Bolshevism is reverting to its first stages."

STATE CAPITAL

LAST MINUTE DOINGS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Richmond.—

Unless, when they get back home, members of the General Assembly, which on March 11, ended its 1922 session, find, among their constituents a stronger demand for a bond issue for roads than they now profess to see, Governor E. Lee Trinkle will have to take the responsibility for calling a special session. At least, this is the only conclusion to be reached, judging from the expressions of some of the members of the two houses who remained over in Richmond.

At least one other member of the Senate agreed with Senator C. O'Conor Goolrick, of Fredericksburg, whose scathing indictment in the Senate of his fellow members, and particularly those in the House, for their inaction, not only in the matter of the $12,000,000 bond issue, but in matters in general affecting the public weal, stirred legislative circles as nothing had done during the sixty days the Legislature was in session.

These were the outstanding features of the aftermath of the session just closed.

There was little talk in hotel lobbies and corridors of a special session to enact good roads legislation. When such talk was drawn out of members of the two houses, it was reluctantly vouchsafed. The Solons certainly are not keen for another legislative grind.

"If there is going to be an extra session, the Governor will have to call it," Senator Thomas J. Downing, of Lancaster, declared. Another was of the opinion that the State's chief executive would not shoulder such a responsibility at this time. Senator J. Brad Beverley, of Fauquier, declared that "as soon as the mud dries, sentiment, if there is sentiment for a bond issue, will change."

He likened the present position of Governor Trinkle on the roads question to that of General Grant before Petersburg. The Union general, it was stressed, waited for the mud to dry before advancing on Petersburg. Governor Trinkle, will, in all likelihood, it was argued, "wait for the mud to dry" before acting precipitately in the matter of an extra session.

Argument of advocates of a $12,600,000 bond issue for roads that such bonds could be floated without an increase in taxation was characterized by Senator Downing as sophistry. The proposed levy of 1 cent a gallon on all gasoline sold in Virginia was characterized by Senator Downing as the rankest kind of class legislation, who declared that the owner of an automobile already is the most sorely taxed individual in the State. Eight hundred thousand dollars gasoline tax cannot be obtained without taxation, he argued.

Senator Beverley, while he did not say that he indorsed all that Senator Goolrick had said in his arraignment of his colleagues, declared that the members of the 1922 General Assembly left Richmond with the deserved censure of their constituents. He declared that the Assembly could not point to a single instance of constructive or remedial legislation enacted during the session just ended.

This situation he blamed on the fact that "the hands of the Assembly were tied" when it convened on January 11. Lack of accomplishment he attributed to an acquiescence to the public clamor for economy and retrenchment. He did not believe that the people—the taxpayers—would submit to the proposed bond issue. Their tax burdens, he pointed out, already are more than they can bear.

He did not favor the compulsory education bill, he declared, because it would have meant an increase in the appropriation for schools from $11,000,000 to $15,000,000 or $16,000,000. He could not see the reasonableness of compelling all children of school age to go to school when a lack of school buildings and teachers would have been inevitable.

In the event an extra session is called to consider the bond issue question, it will, in all probability, be assembled prior to the coming August primaries.

Senator James E. Cannon, who has represented the city of Richmond in the upper branch of the General Assembly for the past eight years, has ended, for the present, his legislative career.

"I am about to deliver the last address I shall ever make upon the floor of the Senate," he told his colleagues in a farewell speech, in which he paid eloquent tribute to Virginia for her part in making the nation and pleaded that she cling to her ideals as an earnest of future progress.

House bill No. 7, authorizing State banks to put up State bonds or the registered bonds of cities or counties in lieu of bonds of security companies.

Senate bill No. 199, permitting contractors to file bonds instead of certified checks.

Senate bill No. 86, changing the name of the State Board of Charities and Corrections to the Board of Public Welfare.

Senate bill No. 24, providing for the seizure of game illegally taken or killed.

Senate bill No. 23, making the county of Wise a separate judicial circuit, to be known as Circuit No. 33.

House bill No. 25, regulating the shipment of game within the bounds of the State.

House bill No. 53, making it a misdemeanor for a person not a member of the American Legion to wear the pin or emblem of that order.

House bill No. 18, authorizing counties, cities and towns to appropriate money for the erection of memorials to heroes of the world war.

During the final proceedings in the House of Delegates, Delegate R. Linsay Gordon, Jr., of Louisa County, was the recipient of a box of beautiful roses, sent to him by a woman of Richmond, whose card bore the inscription: "In recognition of your courage, conservatism and patriotism." Mr. Gordon said he was appreciative of the present and of the sentiment expressed by the sender.

Later in the night a series of "resolutions" sent to the Speaker and read by Clerk Williams threw the members of the House and the spectators, among whom were the wives and daughters of the members and the wife of the Governor, into uproarious laughter.

A short, but warm fight was waged in the House of Delegates over Senate bill No. 282, which bill gives the Commissioner of Game and Inland Fisheries the right to appoint game wardens. Delegate R. Lindsay Gordon, Jr., of Louisa, said the game wardens are now selected by the Boards of Supervisors and he appealed to the House to give the Regulican counties the right to name the men they want. "This bill puts a power in the hands of one man that ought not be in any man's hands," said Mr. Gordon, who added that it gave political power to the commissioner. Defending the bill, Delegate R. Holman Willis, of Roanoke, said it carried out the wishes of eighty-odd members and the desire of their constituents. The bill was passed by a substantial majority. It provides that when the Board of Supervisors of any county fail to submit the required number of names from which the commissioner is to make a selection, he may appoint some one whose name has not been submitted.

Major LeRoy Hodges, of Petersburg, was appointed by Governor E. Lee Trinkle to the newly created office of Director of the Budget. Major Hodges, who is the State ordnance officer of the Virginia National Guard, served as aid and secretary in charge of the budget under former Governor Davis, and had charge of the preparation of both the first and second State budgets. By an executive order, Major Hodges was detailed from the Virginia National Guard as military aid to Governor Trinkle on February 1, upon the Governor's inauguration, and has served in that capacity in the new administration as Governor Trinkle's representative in budget matters.

Injuries are not severe

An amendment to the State budget law passed at the session of the General Assembly just ended provides that, while the Governor shall be the chief budget officer of the State, he shall "appoint a deputy budget officer to be known as the Director of the Budget, who shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor, for a term of four years beginning on the first day of March next, after the inauguration of the Governor."

Up to the present the Virginia budget system, following the usual methods, has been operated almost entirely for formulating the expenditure program to be submitted to the legislative department, and has been used only to a very limited extent to control expenditures. Under Governor Trinkle, the second phase of the system will be developed and the operations of the State placed more nearly on a strictly business basis. It has been claimed by some that the State gets only about 60 cents in value out of every dollar spent. To see that the State gets a dollar's value for every dollar spent will be the main function of the Director of the Budget, and, with full and comprehensive information concerning all State agencies, in addition, as at present, to frame an intelligent expenditure program through the medium of the budget every two years.

In naming Major Hodges to be Director of the Budget, Governor Trinkle also appointed John H. Bradford, of Richmond, to be the statistician in the new department. Mr. Bradford has held the position of budget statistician since April 16, 1919, when the budget system was being worked out in Virginia, and came to work from the Federal Trade Commission with a wide experience in governmental and corporation accounting and finance.

The general appropriations bill, carrying a total of $23,860,000 for the running of the State government for the next two years, ending February 29, 1924, was signed by Governor E. Lee Trinkle shortly before the General Assembly adjourned. The bill reached the Governor's office Saturday morning, along with several other important State bills, and because of the Governor's familiarity with the budget system he was able to check up the bill and sign it promptly.

Other bills receiving the signature of Governor Trinkle were:

House bill No. 350, authorizing the erection of a $750,000 State Office building.

House bill No. 303, the House redistricting bill.

Senate bill No. 69, authorizing the supervisors of Henrico County to borrow $25,000 for the improvement and enlargement of the Henrico County Courthouse.

Senate bill No. 85, carrying Virginia's acceptance of the Sheppard-Towner bill.

Senate bill No. 56, allowing appeals to be made after six months instead of twelve months.

House bill No. 121, providing for the recordation of plats in cities of more than 25,000 population and stipulating regulations.

House bill No. 100, authorizing the installation of voting machines in cities of 150,000 and more population, making the bill applicable only to the city of Richmond.

House bill No. 3, providing for the examination and licensing of attendants to the sick.

Senate bill No. 127, creating Corporation Court, No. 2, in the city of Norfolk.

These are the bills of State-wide importance signed by the Governor. Besides these there were a large number of bills of local application.

SHORT CUTS IN STATE NEWS

The Latest News From All Over the State

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK

Newport News—Work on the concrete highway from Williamsburg to Lee Hall is being pushed ahead as rapidly as possible and the road should be ready for use early in the summer, in the opinion of Highway Commissioner George P. Coleman.

Harrisonburg—Three new buildings, a dormitory, a twenty-four-room apartment house, and a students' alumnae building will be ready for occupancy by the student body of the Harrisonburg State Normal School for Women by the opening of the fall term in September, President S. P. Duke announces.

Newport News—James River oystermen now are getting 25 cents for seed oysters, whereas the best they could get before cull line restrictions were removed was 17 cents. Nor is this all—they are selling many more oysters than they did before the commission did away with cull line restrictions and opened the natural rocks.

Danville—John Glass, 16, son of Joe Glass, of Spray, N. C., was brought to Edmunds Hospital with the sight of one of his eyes gone and his leg and arm mangled by a dynamite cap. The lad was playing with a dangerous material in the back yard of his home when it detonated and lodged several fragments of steel in the left eye. He was hastened to Danville, where specialists, after examination, said that the sight of that eye was gone permanently.

Williamsburg—J. T. Crute, of Barhamsville, New Kent county, who has made a fine record as a special officer of the State Prohibition Department, has been appointed a regular officer. He will devote all of his time to running down violators of the revenue laws, having placed his large private interests in other hands. Crute is known as a terror of moonshiners in the Peninsula counties, where he has made many big hauls and a number of important arrests.

Charlottesville—For a period of nearly two hours, the home of Theodore Rose, a world war veteran, was the target of a rifle-fire attack. Mr. Rose's farm is located